# THE LOUISIANIAN.

*"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."*

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## "THE LOUISIANIAN."

☞ THE LOUISIANIAN is published every Thursday and Sunday at 11 Carondelet street.

WM. G. BROWN, *Editor.*

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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☞ JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch.

### NOTICE.

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## PROSPECTUS
OF
## *The Louisianian.*

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in this respect.

### POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances."* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities; foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

### EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

### FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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## THE MISER'S SOLILOQUY AND PRAYER.

A Parody.

BY CHARLES KEMBLE.

(Written for the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Gold, bright gold is the chief concern
Of mortals here below;
May I its great importance learn,
Its *sov'reign value* know!

Most needed is the glitt'ring wealth
Th' aurif'rous world bestows;
Not reputation, food, or health
Worth half so much to—!

Gold-getting should our thoughts engage
Amidst our youthful bloom:
'Twill serve us in declining age,
And gild at last our tomb.

Be my hundred per cents. renewed
Till mine is Rothschild's throne!
Be all the bulls and bears subdued
My government to own!

Let others tell of faith and love—
That to do wrong they fear;
I'll let all my transactions prove
My heart is insincere.

Keep me bad stocks from 'vesting in;
Through my remaining days
Let Midas' virtue in me shine—
All touch'd turn'd gold —that pays!

Let glitt'ring gold my soul inspire,
My stocks like kites arise;
My pile, big as mortal desire—
A mount high as the skies!

## "OUR STORY TELLER."

## JONES'S IMPUDENCE.

[FROM HARPERS MONTHLY.]

It is usual with me to find among painters the greatest ignorance on matters not directly connected with their profession. Theirs is an absorbing pursuit; to achieve success in it is to be a one-idead man: Jones was an exception to this rule also. I commented upon it to him, and he observed that he doubtless would have been a better artist had his mind run more in one channel; but that he had felt that higher than mere professional matters claimed every man's attention. A man himself among others, the consideration of various relations was of greater value to himself than worldly success, and he was by nature compelled to regard his practice of art as secondary to his own manhood. I thought him somewhat transcendental in his views, but was exceedingly interested in them, and not a little astonished by certain of his observations. He propounded many puzzling questions to me, and I was so puzzled in every way that I now remember little of our conversation but its effects.

Well, my visit ended in my giving him three commissions—a noontide effect, a moonlight effect, and a marine view. As I bid him good-day he had the impudence to say he would be most happy to see me again soon; that he enjoyed my society much. Before I knew what I was doing I had expressed my satisfaction at the amount of pleasure I had received, and ended by inviting him to my house—picture-gallery, etc.

As I descended the sixth flight of stairs the thought of what I had done burst upon me. What would my wife say? I shuddered, and yet I laughed. Jones's impudence was magnificent. I had been fairly enslaved by it. I brought to mind Cæsar and Napoleon, and wondered if impudence were not genius.

Three days after, at half past eight in the evening, Kalves, my footman, threw open the door of my drawing-room and announced "Mr. Richard Jones!" Was it possible? Had I really set no time for the visit of that indomitable painter? Had I actually extended to him a cordial and general invitation to call upon me, the same as I would to Chancellor Allgres or Professor Oddman? My wife was totally unprepared for his appearance. I had entirely forgotten my friend of the sixth story by the time I had reached home. Circumstances had shut out all memory of his eccentricity ever since. My fair, accomplished and fashionable daughters would be shocked by his vulgar impudence; and present with us, too, was the celebrated Oleander, whose last volume of poems were the world's talk. How would his refined nature endure such odious contact?

In the hurry of the moment I ejaculated to my companions, "A young artist who will make his way yet!" when the figure of Jones was presented. arrayed in the usual threadbare coat, and furthermore adorned by a pair of cheap gloves.

Jones advanced smilingly and easily up to me, and my intention of requesting him to sit in the back parlor for a few moments until I could attend to him was at once abandoned. With him came his influence. I succumbed. It was his first visit, I was convinced, into "good society," and curious to see how great his "genius" was, I introduced him to the assembled party.

Any other man in his position, gifted with the ordinary sentiments of humanity, would, I know, have exhibited some hesitancy as he saluted the brilliant, and in part scornful, circle. He surely could not but feel that he had made a mistake, that he was not entirely welcome. Not a trace of embarrassment was visible in his manner, and he seated himself on a chair near my eldest daughter. When unobserved she threw a look at me which made me pity Jones. His mistake, however, was in some degree mine, and as a gentleman I could not forbear rendering him all the assistance I could to make him feel comfortable. Yet I supposed, of course, that he would act as though he knew himself more fit to be an observer than the observed. His conduct for the first few moments justified my opinion. He was quite silent, and after a few pleasant remarks passed him by my wife he was left to himself.

Oleander is a gentleman of fortune as well as a poet. He is a decided aristocrat. He is one of many Americans on whom the traditions of the Old World have greater influence than the noble spirit of progress which characterizes our own institutions. In an imaginative being, however, such as he, I consider this less reprehensible. The past must ever have a halo which the present has not. He was mounted on his hobby as Jones entered the room. and, I could perceive, was intensely disgusted at his appearance and the air of equality with which he shook hands with him. Jones must have seen it too, but it was altogether insufficient to disturb his serenity; and yet Oleander is a "great" man. He has been addressing many of his late poems to my eldest daughter, whom he regards with the most refined affection. To this somewhat, I attributed his manifestations of impatience as Jones seated himself beside her, and apparently unconscious of the poor figure he cut, made some pleasant observation.

As soon as sufficient civilities had been paid "the painter," Oleander, ignoring his presence, saw fit to take up his discourse at the point where it had been broken off, and launched into a glorification of the feudal ages:

"In that bright star of olden time the people held their proper place. They were the rightful slaves of their noble masters. That deference was paid station which its merits accorded. Nobility was transmitted from father to son, and no aspiring demagogue could seat himself beside it. Churls were churls then—by themselves and all others so regarded."

Jones here interrupted the flow of eloquence by saying, "You forget, Sir, that in that 'golden era' all the more noble professions were degraded beside that of arms; the physician was but an apothecary; the learned man of science despised or dreaded as a wizard; poets themselves, instead of divinely-inspired teachers, were looked upon as mere servants."

This was outrageously impudent of Jones. Confound the fellow! who was he? A miserable dauber, who could hardly support himself! My wife gave me a supplicating look. My eldest daughter frowned and bit her lips; youngest laughed softly to herself. There was an awful pause, and then Oleander, without reply, in calm disdain proceeded. I could yet see he was enraged, and knowing his sarcastic power, felt sure the presumptuous Jones would at length be brought to his proper level.

The system of caste was further lauded. Oleander went more remotely into history and extolled the ancient Egyptians. "Among them," he observed, "was carefully studied the national fitness of things. The carpenter's son must be a carpenter, the plowman's a plowman. Among them were not seen parents toiling hard and depriving themselves of comforts in order that their children might reach another and a higher position. No children despised their parents in that their education, their accustomed circumstances, unfitted them for the circle in which their offspring moved."

He talked splendidly, and we all thought Jones completely annihilated. Every word uttered was a stab at the youngster's insolence. How elegantly it was done too! Oleander had never impressed us more favorably. My wife and daughters interchanged looks of ill-concealed satisfaction. No one of us glanced in Jones's direction out of pity for his extreme discomfiture. Imagine, then, our astonishment when, in a firm and dignified tone, that individual again interrupted our esteemed friend's oratory:

"As a philosopher, Sir, you are, I must suppose, inclined to honor those who love the truth. You will oblige me by throwing more light upon what you have just uttered. It appears to me that the laws of God are higher than those of man; that where He gave talent He meant it should be used. No one, I believe, can deny that the common people have produced the greatest geniuses. What would not mankind have lost had they been compelled by law to devote themselves exclusively to the parental profession!"

Jones spoke well—there was no question of that. But then what impudence! I never saw the gentlemanly exterior of Oleander so discomposed. He turned pale with indignation and bit his lips before he responded, in a frigid tone:

"I know of no better illustration, Sir, of the truth of my remarks than yourself. I bid you good-evening." He glanced at the clock upon the mantle, and added, gayly: "Yes, ladies your pleasant converse has delayed me many minutes beyond the time set for an appointment elsewhere." And bowing himself out of the room he was gone.

Jones, the indomitable, had, however, opportunity to declare to him that a gentleman did not know what a verbal insult was; he cared merely for the truth concerning himself. My youngest daughter now asked him for his opinion on a book of engravings just published, and he seated himself besides her to examine them.

I was lost in a reverie for some moments, and then invited Mr. Jones to visit my collection of paintings. My daughter Emma accompanied us. I had intended to give the young man some fatherly advice, but her presence prevented it. Would I have been able to do so had she not been with us? I really doubt it, so self-possessed was he with all his impudence. Had Oleander maintained his supremacy? or had Jones—? I looked at his ill-clad figure. I thought of his position in society. I wondered—and well I might. My enthusiasm for art, however, soon absorbed my mind. In an animated and learned converstion with my protege (?) I again forgot myself, and, bidding him good-by, cordially invited him again to visit me.

"Why, George, how could you?" asked my wife, indignantly.

"The impudent little wretch!" exclaimed my eldest daughter.

"He's shockingly vulgar!" declared both Elizabeth and Matilda.

"Oh, pa, I think he's so funny!" laughed Emma, my youngest.

How could so much impudence be joined with such good sense was that which puzzled me.

I saw Jones two or three times after this before I felt in myself the ability to speak to him as I desired, and as my natural kindly feeling prompted me. At last the occasion came. At the private view of the National Academy I was so inspired. A friend was about to present Jones to the great Splatterdash—an historical painter of renown. That worthy bowed stiffly and contemptuously as Jones advanced, whereupon he incontinently turned upon his heel and walked away, leaving the famed artist in a state of rage too gigantic for description. I saw the whole scene, and meeting Jones instantly after addressed him:

"My young friend, you will surely not refuse advice from a man like me, old enough to be your father."

"Certainly not, Sir. I have every reason to respect you. Your opinions will be listened to gladly. If I prove them correct I shall be happy to adopt them."

"Well, I have observed what has just passed. It appears to me you do not sufficiently study what is customary. No one knows better the worth of your heart and mind than myself, but from a man in your position—you have no name, you are poor—the world expects greater deference. It adjudges impudence the absence of that deference."

"I know the world, Sir, only when it is right. I have long ago convinced myself I should not know how to act should I yield myself to the opinons of others. It would be making of myself a shuttle-cock to innumerable battle-doors. Study, reflection, the exercise of reason, are guides that alone have helped me in my onward course through life. Should I give them up I would be compelled to consider myself a fool. I would be a fool. I honor distinction, and I honor wealth, but only as they should be honored. Possession of those advantages often proves ability. but possession of them does not necessarily exact servility from others. A great man, Sir, does not wish the marks of respect so much as respect itself. A great man respects others. It is the duty of a gentleman to prove himself one. That Splatterdash did not regard me in my proper light. I took the only course I knew to make him acquainted with his error. I could not have respected myself had I acted differently. He may be great artist, but he is not a noble man. I no sooner saw his manner toward me than I perceived I understood the gentlemanly character better than he did. I, exalted to his station, could not so act toward a poorer brother. Such pride as his is meanness of soul. The nobility of a man is much greater than the nobility of a painter. He is above me in small things. I am above him in great."

What could I say to such a tirade as this? His impassioned manner, his flashing eye elevated his stature and gave dignity to his ill clad form. The man before me was not the man whom five minutes before I had accosted. I had no advice to offer him. Luckily for me a mutual friend came up at this juncture, and my reply was not necessitated.

All this happened two years ago. Yesterday I had another instance of Jones's impudence. With a bland smile, a firm yet respectful manner, he solicited of me the hand of my favorite, my youngest daughter Emma. She it is to whom the only heir of the great Crœsus has been paying the most impassioned addresses—my most beautiful, my most loving!

"Well Jones, really I—"

"Sir, I have a certainty now of three thousand a year, and I,—"

"Oh, pa, I love him so much!"

That magnetic eye was upon me. How could I refuse?

"Well, well; bless you my children, bless you!"

## THE COLORED CADET.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL—THE BANISHED CADETS.

The trial of Cadet James W. Smith was continued yesterday. The examination of Cadets Bailey, and Birney occupied the day. Other witnesses remain to be examined, and the trial will probably consume three days more. Beside two or three representatives of the press, there have been present but few spectators. At first it was assumed that, as the charges so flatly contradicted Smith's statement, the trial would be very short, and that thereafter he would be very promptly dropped from the rolls. To the surprise of everybody, however, the charges that seemed so conclusive have gradually become rather foggy. Witnesses have indeed sworn to what they were expected to swear to. They have disclaimed, under oath, the language which in his formal "explanation" he had imputed to them. Cadet Anderson has sworn that he didn't step on Cadet Smith's toes—and yet Cadet Smith's prospects have been brightening during every day of the trial. Yesterday morning when Cadet Smith appeared at the Court-room, he looked well, and his air was self-possessed. He is provided with a table at the right of the Judge-Advocate, and closely watches the witnesses and the Court—not with a perturbed or down-cast look, but searchingly. When the direct examination of the witness is concluded, he hands to the Judge-Advocate, his written questions, to be propounded in the cross-examination. The questions are always well framed, written in his own hand, and evidently prepared as occasion arises. Several times one member and another of the Court objects to a question; the Court is cleared for deliberation; loud talking is heard within; the doors are presently reopened; and, in every case, the decision is announced to be "Objection overruled," and the questions are again put. Sometimes, it must be admitted, the questions were such as could only be permitted as indulgence, and perhaps were not strictly legal; but numbers of the Court, and especially the Jugde-Advocate, in behalf of the prosecution, expressed a magnaminous disposition to allow the widest latitude in the cross-examination.

At least two of the witnesses who have been called to testify against him have betrayed such feeling, and at times such confusion is rendering their testimony, that his own composure and patient wielding of his right to examine, have created a strong impression in his favor. This is especially the case in view of the fact that it is found that the case turns simply upon the question whether or not Cadet Anderson stepped on his toes; and this question, it is already found, can only be settled by an agreement between Anderson and Smith upon the point, no other person being able to say that Anderson might not have done so. The other question as to what Cadet Smith says he heard Cadet Birney say, at the time, sinks into unimportance beside the former; for it has become clear that Smith's attention was distracted by some unusual cause, so that he was found looking to the right when he should have been "dressing" to the left.

A fact should here be stated, which has yet been brought to the attention of the Court, which is well understood by at least some of the officers concerned: It is that some two months ago, Cadet Smith officially complained to the Commandant that Cadet Anderson had been annoying him by wantonly standing on his toes when he could do so covertly, Anderson was called to account for the offense. Anderson gave, the explanation that, "if he had trod on Cadet Smith's toes he had not meant to do so." The examination of Cadet Birney yesterday was a remarkable scene. He is about the same age as Smith, and the contrast between his personal appearance and that of the accused was singularly effective.

Smith rapidly handed over his questions, when the direct examination of Birney was concluded at last it came to the point, "Why have you pursued this course with regard to Cadet Smith?" and the answer came promptly, "Because I think he has lied." Cadet Smith bore this in a manner which, at all events, led lookers on at the trial to believe that the charge was unjust.

The first witness examined yesterday was Cadet-Corporal Anderson. He gave his sentiment in a clear, straightforward manner, and evidently without the slightest coloring of prejudice against Cadet Smith. The witness explained the circumstances of the case, as they are already understood, with reference to the positions of the parties in the ranks. He had not heard the alleged conversations, nor seen any stepping on Cadet Smith's toes. Cadet Smith then cross-examined the witness as follows:

"Did any reason occur to you why he (Cadet Smith) was looking in the wrong direction, after the command to dress to the left, had been given?"

"No." [Witness here explained, in answer to a question, that he had talked with other cadets generally about the circumstances of the case, but not specifically as to the evidence he should give.]

By the accused—"Did you ever speak to Cadet Anderson in respect to this case?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever speak to Cadet Birney as to the effect of your testimony in this case?"

Objected to as irrelevant.

The accused explained that his intention was to find out whether there was any previous understanding between the witnesses as to the evidence they should offer. Court reopened, and the objection overruled. The question was repeated,

[*Concluded on Third Page.*]

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## SENATOR CARL SCHURZ.

This illustrious Gentleman has recently gone completely out of his way, to make what the New Orleans *Times* calls some "startling propositions." One of them is that "negro labor cannot be made productive in the Tropics without the coercion of Slavery." The propositions are "startling" sure enough. But they are so for audacity, and lamentable ignorance of contemporary history, and the facts of the case; or else, for a wilful and wholesale pervasion of the truth. Mr. Schurz following in the wake of predictions forty or fifty years ago, of what would take place in the British West Indies, if the then slaves were freed, and allowed to live side by side with the whites has actually worked himself in to the belief, that it has verily occurred. The deplorable ignorance of the "history of the West Indies" (so many versions of which have been published in England in the present genaration) which this "startling proposition" betrays, is only equalled by its inaccuracy.

The West India Islands, from Trinidad to Jamaica, are populated principally by descendants of the African race. Since the abolition of Slavery in 1836 and 1838, there has been a steady onward march of improvement in their condition and a four sided advance in civilization. It is true, that an enormous falling off in the staple crops (sugar, rum and molasses) followed immediately on the heels of emancipation, but this was from the extensive withdrawal of British capital, and the consequent abandonment of the cultivation of the Estates, and not from the laziness, or incompetency of the late slaves. A few years of struggling in which the freed people cultivated sweet potatoes, yams, eddoes, bananas, peanuts arrowroot, Tous les mois, bread-nut, bread fruit and other of the innumerable tropical vegetables and fruit; while the estates were falling gradually into the hands of *resident proprietors*, and the prospect began to brighten, when suddenly they were dimmed by the abolition of the Sugar protection duty by the British Parliament, and slave grown sugar was admitted into England in competition with the free grown sugar of the Colonies. A season of depression, despondency and bankruptcy again ensued, and again the "lazy oleaginous black, who lived and reveled in his savage independence, basking in the sunshine, or else waiting with gaping mouth for the falling of the luscious mango, or the more nutritious bread-fruit," was blamed and abused for what he had no more to do with than the man in the moon. Several years of renewed effort, and persevering struggling, and confidence was restored in the minds of men in Europe, who possessed the wealth, and whose sagacity and experience taught them that the vaticinations of the haters of the negro were belied on every hand by the facts, and to-day the productiveness of nearly every Island is vastly increased, and still increasing. The revenues have immensely increased; Institutions formerly supported at enormous cost to the Home Government have been hand over to the Colonial Government, *who support them*, and in every instance, with greater economy and efficiency. In the carrying out of all this machinery, colored men are every where connected and associated. They possess as much intelligence, control as much wealth, and wield as much influence as any other class. In fact *the question of color* in itself is execrated more among the educated and enligthened European than any one else. It is from a knowledge of these facts, and a knowledge of the general pains-taking of men like Mr. Schurz that we consider his proposition "startling." We propose at another time to advert to some of the other statements of "the victorious chief."

## "CEASE VIPER, YOU BITE A FILE."

The paragraph writer of the *Times*, with frog like inflation, fancies himself a vastly important personage, and doubtless he is, in his own estimation. He in a vulgar attack on Senator Pinchback a day or two ago, delighted in the usual rhodomontade which defaming scribblers revel in, and fancied he did a smart thing, and when his silly effusion was alluded to by the Senator in his official capacity the frog nearly exploded. The truth is, that the sole object of Mr. Pinchback's allusion to the Press delegation was in the first instance to prevent if possible the repetition of such scandal as was indulged In by a previous delegation, and in the second instance, not in deference to any suggestion from the *Times*, but to prevent any misapprehension which might arise in the minds of the delegation, on account of a solicitation, which unexplained was liable to misinterpretation.

MURDER WILL OUT.—There is a confident belief that the murderer of Nathan will soon be discovered. It will be remembered that this gentleman was mysterriously murdered some months ago in New York, and not the slightest clue could be gained to the perpetrator of the foul deed.

COAL OIL STILL.—Fires, explosions of lamps with burnings of children or adults, seem somehow to be on the increase. Hardly a day passes but we see or hear of some accident throught the use of Coal Oil. It is really worthy of consideration at the hands of the Legislature. There is a Bill, we believe before the Senate seeking to afford a remedy in this direction. We have not seen the Bill, but understand that its main features are commendable.

"THE STATE JOURNAL."—This is the name of a Republican Weekly, published in Baton Rouge under the Editorship of Geo. W. Reagan, and Jno S. Chapman. The first number made its appearance on the 18th and promises to be a good paper. The Journal takes the place of "The Grand Era," whose early demise is touchingly alluded to; "It is hard to record without sighing the exit of the *Grand Era*, which no longer will greet our many friends with its weekly Visits." The Editors propose to show that "the pen is mighter than the sword."

NATCHEZ.—The recent municipal election in Natchez, resulted in the success of a large Republican majority. Three of the members are Colored men, and the mayor is also Colored. Bully for Natchez. The poor disconsolate *Gazette and Comet*, Baton Rouge, contemplating this calamity, yet draws some faint comfort for the forlorn democracy, by noting that "Baton Rouge is the only place of any importance, we believe, between New Orleans and Memphis where the City Government, is in the hands of the Democratic party. We recommend the *Comet* not to publish that fact too often, nor yet to boast too loudly, else there may be some attention attracted towards "the only City," and she might be relieved of the position of being singularly, "grand, gloomy, and peculiar."

California bids fair to add silk, to her immense variety of productions. The State is said to contain 2,500,000 mulberry trees, with a continual addition to the number. Of course it is known that the silk worm lives and thrives best on the mulberry tree, which is its "home."

Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated intrepid explorer of Africa, about whose safety so much auxiety, has been so long and painfully felt, has arrived safely at the Portugueze settlement of Mozambique. We may soon expect a rich treat from him, describing regions and inhabitants previously unknown.

We elsewhere inform our readers of the ultimate formation of the San Domingo Commission. The Gentlemen composing it, their Secretaries, and representatives of several leading papers left Washington on the 15th for New York. The frigate Tennesse is detailed for the service and left with the party on the 17. News may resonably be expected from the expedition about Jan 28 by Cable.

Mr. Wm R. Mason has our renewed thanks for his last batch of papers.

## IMMIGRATION.

With the death of the institution that created the large landed estates of the South, comes the sore need of immigration from every quarter, and especially from Europe, the everstocked bee-hive of human industry. Whatever may be said of the fertile resources of the West to justify her in expending millions annually to induce immigration thither, we can concede her no expenditure in this respect that we should not equally meet with the hope of a corresponding return. But to divert any part of the flow of European immigration from its customary channels, demands of the South, greater outlay of all the most approved measures now practised by the Northern States, to secure an increase to their productive population. With all the many prejudices engendered by slavery and misrepresentation to the minds of European Yeomen against us; with few railways, and fewer systematic and practical inducements, such as schools, congenial association, and the like, to attract immigrants to the South, we cannot reasonably expect, even with the most approved appliances, for some years, any considerable numbers of foreign immigrants. The spasmodic attempts made three or four years ago throughout the South, to induce immigration hither, was hatched up in vindictive hatred to the negro. The world knows the result. And now that the planters are perhaps thoroughly convinced that the black laborer cannot be displaced, but is with them and must remain with them, they undoubtedly stand ready to second any movement that may be well inaugurated, looking to immigration. While the whole South must be benefitted by an increased population of skilled labor, the planting as the most interested will receive the largest divident. Large estates no longer tilled by compulsory labor must certainly prove cumbersome to the owners. Five hundred or six hundred acres under careful cultivation will yield more than two or three thousand, four-fifths of which being in wilderness only entails taxation. Were it not wise, generally, to parcel out these estates into moderate farms, to be sold at reasonable rates and times of payment to immigrants? While such a plan, for a while may be a seeming loss, in a few years, it would redound with good interest. The time was, when German and Scandinavian immigration (the most desirable class of immigrants) to the South was mooted but owing to the wide difference between the climatic nature of their country and the South, it failed. But that doubt is fast solving itself in the flow of Germans to Texas, a State by no means remarkable for its very cold climate. The unprecedented success of our sister state in inducing immigration thither, clearly shows us two things; that tangible and efficient inducements being given, the best class of immigrants may be had even in the tropical portion of our country. We strongly hold that the success of immigration to the South depends mainly in the readiness of planters to recognize existing facts; and adjust themselves to the same. A monopoly of the land by a few, must always be a decided bar to men seeking homes and independence in this free land. No outlay would return the State a handsomer profit, than, in addition to all the enginery now at work, to direct immigration hither, to purchase such plantations as are in the market, and lease, rent, or sell them to the practical gardeners, and farmers, who swarm the northern cities from Germany. Congress has hitherto largely omitted the South in subsidizing steamships lines between our ports and those of Europe; protests loud and long should always accompany every act that would criminally neglect the interests of so valuable a section. Let no pains be spared in having agents both at domestic and foreign ports—men who are thoroughly alive to the recuperation of the South, under the new regime. Men who shall study to diffuse such information consonant with the facts, as shall secure us a large immigration. When the present disastrous war in Europe shall have ended, hundreds of thousands of peasants in France will perhaps longingly look away from *la belle France* to better their condition. It would be good economy to anticipate the time, by having such agencies in the different parts of Europe who shall be in readiness to lead this useful class to Louisiana, where they shall find congenial association among their "kindred and tongue." Let Louisiana and the whole South but duly exert themselves and the tide of prosperity will date, with the influx of immigrants.

*

Honorable Jefferson Long, of Georgia, was admitted to his seat in Congress on the 16 January. Mr. Long is a colored man.

☞ Straight University Religious Services to day, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Rev. Mr. Cravath of New York will preach. "Whosoever will, let him come and take the water of life freely."

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Henry Hunter Craig, brother to our genial friend of this city, Mr. Jos. A. Craig, has been elected in Montgomery, to a seat in the Alabama House of Representatives.

Charles P. Norton & Co., Manufacturers of Watches whose advertisement will be found in another column,—is an old and well known firm and it scarcely needs the following commendations of their work.

The $12 Lever Watch, No. 13,580, purchased from Chas. P. Norton & Co. 86 Nasseau-Street, New York, January 5th, has been carried by me over six months, with a total variation in time of only 26 seconds, without the slightest regulating, and presents the same brilliancy of color as when purchased.

JAMES R. WILTON,
Sec. American S. M. Co. N. Y.
New-York, July 30th, 1870.

I have for the past eight months, constantly used one of the $15 Norton, Oride Gold Lever Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. Norton & Co. 86 Nassau-Street, New-York, and found the total variation in its time but one half minute, (30 seconds,) and it retains the same appearance of gold as when purchased. Several of our men use them with the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.

HORACE W. WHITAKER,
Conducter, Erie Railroad.

"The Colored Cadet Question" is evidently not to be speedily settled as was undoubtedly hoped by the majority of the members of the Academy when the present trial began. The lad is making a strong fight in defense of his honor, and the issue is yet involved in doubt. While no one can assume that the boy is any better than most others of his age, there seems to be evidence that by a blind prejudice against his tinge of color (he is onne-eighth negro) he has been hounded to a degree almost maddening. He has fought his battle, resentfully almost always, yet often with patience and discretion. He holds a fair grade in scholarship; and has given indications of ability, in the course of harsh conflicts in the court-room and in the barracks, which may yet win him honorable prominence.—*Ibid*.

*N. Y. Tribune*

## THE BOTTOM OF THE ATLANTIC.

The bottom of the North Atlantic ocean says Professor Huxley, is one of the and most even plains in the world. If the sea were drained off, a wagon might be driven all the way from Valencia, the road would lie down hill for about 200 miles, to the point at which the bottom is now covered by 1,700 fathoms of sea water. Then would come the central plain, more than a thousand miles wide, the inequalities of the surface of which would be hardly perceptible, though the depth of water upon it now varies from 10,000 to 15,000

## HUMOROUS.

A DEEP LAKE.—A land speculator in America, in describing a lake on an estate in Cumberland county, says it is so clear and so deep that by looking into it you can see them making tea in China.

A NEW YORK STORY.—A story is told of two New York alderman, who were jealous of each other, and had tried on every occasion to put each other down. At one meeting one of them made a motion, when his opponent insisted that it should be reduced to writing, and unable to resist the temptation to exult at his advantage, cried out with a triumphant chuckle: "Ah, Teddy! I've got you now, for divil of a stroke can you write at all at all."

RECIPROCAL ACTION.—A very fat man, for the purpose of quizzing his doctor, asked him to prescribe for a complaint, which he declared was sleeping with his mouth open.

"Sir," said the doctor, "your disease is incurable. Your skin is *too short* so that when you shut your eyes your mouth opens."

A Point Needing to be Settled.—A Scottish minister being one day engaged in visiting some members of his flock, came to the door of a house where his gentle tapping could not be heard for the noise of contention within. After waiting a little, he opened the dorr and walked in, saying, with an authoritative voice:

"I should like to know who is the head of this house?"

"Well, sir," said the husband and father, "if ye sit down a wee, we'll maybe be able to tell ye, for we're *just trying to settle that point.*"

## TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

(FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.)

### BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

### MOVEMENTS OF CHANZY AND BOURBAKI.

GEN. TROCHU CHARGED WITH TREASON—THE MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE—FIRE OF THE FRENCH BATTERIES AT PARIS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Versailles, dated the 15th, says the Prussian projectiles reach the Seine at Port St. Nuchall.

[Heral Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 18.—An article in the *Siecle*, of the 15th, charged Gen. Trochu with treason. It alleges Trochu endeavored to dissuade his officers from taking any further steps to defend Paris; that any attempt at defense would be madness, and declared the Prussians might enter the city whenever they chose. Gen. Trochu indignantly denies the accusation, and the origin of the report has been traced to a young man named Wolf, who has been arrested as a spy.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Mayor of London has started a subscription for the benefit of the noncombatants at Versailles.

The meeting of the conference at the appointed time is certain, but an adjournment to await the arrival of Jules Favre is probable.

A dispatch from Berlin affirms that the programme of the Conference has been definitely arranged.

Advices from Paris report that the fire of the French batteries is improving, and on the west side especially is effective, doing much damage to the German positions.

The Bank of France has commenced the issue of forced paper money.

Earl Granville presides at the sittings of the conference, which are held at the Foreign Office. The rumors that the conference will adjourn after formal opening have received no confirmation.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—3 P. M.—A dispatch from Versailles announces that the French are removing their heavy guns from Forts d'Issy and Vanves.

King William visits Prince Albrecht, who is sick at Chartres.

[New York Herald's Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.—I have the most unquestionable authority for stating that Bismarck is very seriously—and, it is said, fatally—ill. Discredit statements to the contrary, as energetic efforts are being made to conceal the fact.

I am able to state positively the exact words used by Odo Russell, the English Envoy at Versailles, last Saturday, which were as follows: "I have just left Bismarck, and I deeply regret to state my conviction that he has the mark of death on his countenance."

No. further particulars are given.

### VERSAILLES.

THE FIRE ON FORT ISSY.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 16.—A concentrated fire is kept on Fort Issy to prevent the French from repairing the breaches.

[Special to the London Times.]

VERSAILLES, Jan. 17.—Bismarck has been ill, but is partially recovered.

Prussia is urgent for the assembling of the conference,

The bombardment of Paris proceeds slowly but steadily. The gunners systematically avoid firing buildings.

A flag of truce was sent into the city with news and letters.

A German dispatch dated Brevilliers, Jan. 17, reports General Keller had occupied the towns of Frazier and Cambrier, taking the latter by surprise, with three hundred prisoners.

The French afterward made a sharp attack on Chogrey, Betancourts and Frazier. Gen. Keller maintained his position. The fighting continued three days, during which the Germans lost eleven hundred men.

A French brig, with provisions, was captured off Bordeaux by the German frigate Augusta.

A dispatch from Versailles says the [illegible] under General Chanzy, are in full retreat [illegible] Laval, and the Germans are in full [illegible] they have already passed the town of [illegible] fourteen miles east of Laval, taking [illegible] additional prisoners.

Alencon was occupied by the Germans on the night of the sixteenth.

General Von Werder maintained his position southward of Belfort, on Monday against renewed attacks of the army of the East. German loss comparatively small.

A dispatch dated Prunlut reports fighting going on to-day along the whole line.

The King of Prussia, in a letter to Prince Henry of Luxemburg, counsels him to be prudent and cautious, and asserts that Prussia never intended to attack the independence of Luxembourg.

[Special to the Telegram.]

A dispatch from Versailles states that the fire on Paris still continues. Part of the siege train from Mezieres was placed on the batteries of Montmorency, and has done considerable damage to the public buildings within range.

All the women and children in St. Denis quarter left the neighborhood on Sunday as it was known that the enemy threatened to destroy that portion of the city.

The effect of General Trochu's proclamation was very manifest. The excitement consequent on the belief that there was treason among the generals has subsided to a great extent. The inhabitants endure the revolting horrors of the siege with calmness.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 16.—The Prussians have occupied Alencon. Chanzy continues his retreat in good order in the north. The army [illegible] under Bourbaki is rapidly approaching Belfort, and the news of the raising of the siege is hourly expected.

Later advices state that Bourbaki, [illegible] fighting all day Sunday, occupied Mont Bellaire and adjacent valleys.

Chanzy reports the Prussians renewed their attack upon his lines Sunday. The twenty-first corps fought well, capturing a number of prisoners. The sixteenth corps had a desperate struggle. Chanzy's retreat continues.

LILLE, Jan. 17.—The army of the north is moving forward. Gen. Faidherbe's reconnoitering parties find bridges destroyed and the villages on the left bank of the river barricaded.

The entire army is moving, and Gen. Faidherbes, having been heavily reinforced, has commenced a series of movements from which great results are expected.

LONDON, January 18.—It has become known, from the publication of official documents, that the Pope, in October last, communicating by telegraph with the King of Prussia, requested his Majesty to secure his (the Pope's) departure from Rome with due honor in case he should conclude to leave that city. King William replied affirmatively, and telegraphed to King Victor Emanuel to that effect.

### VERSAILLES.

VERSAILLES, January 18, Evening.—Bourbaki is in full retreat. The attempt of the French to relieve Belfort has been completely frustrated.

VERSAILLES, January 19.—All members of the Diplomatic Corps remainig in Paris with the exception of the American Minister, have applied to the Prussian military authorities for permission to withdraw from that city. but their request has been refused.

King William, in a dispatch to Queen Augusta congratulates her on the repulse of Bourbaki in the east, and states he is now retreating. He adds that the bombardment of Paris continues with good results.

Jules Favre has asked for a safe conduct through the German lines to attend the conference at London.

William of Prussia was to-day declared Emperor of Germany in the Hall of Mirors, in the presence of all the German princes and representatives of regiments of the army.

The bombardment is causing considerable damage; but the fires caused by the explosion of Prussian shells are easily extinguished.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Preparations for the banquet to Senator Blair to-night have been made on an extensive scale.

The concurrent resolution censuring President Grant for interference in the late election in his State, introduced by a Democrat in the House to-day, was tabled by a vote of over two to one.

### WASHINGTON.

(FROM OUR EXCHANGES.)

### THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON THE SUBJECT.

ACTION OF CONGRESS.

AID TO BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

COLORED LABOR CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 13, 1871.

The San Domingo Commission is now complete. Mr. Wade is to be Chairman of the Commission and Prof, Andrew White of Cornell University and Dr. Samuel G, Howe of Boston are the other members. Dr. Howe was informed by telegraph to-day that he had been appointed and he was directed in case of acceptance to repair to New York in time to sail on Tuesday. It is understood that he has since informed the President of his acceptance. Although Gen. Sigel had accepted the secretaryship of the Commission, he has since declined for reasons not given to the public. The Hon. Allan G. Burton of Kentucky, who is now in the city, was accordingly appointed in his stead, and has accepted. He was formerly United States Minister to Bolivia, and is a gentleman of high stainements. Owing to the delay in forming the Commission, the expedition will not sail until Tuesday. The Commission, as now formed, is generally spoken of here with favor, and, in view of the fact that the President has never met any of the gentlemen appointed except Mr. Wade, it is conceded that he has acted with the single purpose of having the resolutions of Congress carried out in good faith. Dr. Samuel G. Howe is the well known philanthropist now at the head of the Massachusetts State Assylum for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb. In early as well as in later life he has been the friend of Greece, carrying American contributions to that country when struggling for independence, serving with Lord Byron at the time, and more recently aiding the Cretans in the same way. He is known as a life-long Abolitionist, and was a practical friend of the Kansas Free State Men, and of John Brown in particular. He is the life-long friend of Senator Sumner, and his appointment gives great satisfaction to the Massachusetts delegation. Senator Wilson and others declare that no man could have been nominated in whom the people of his State, as well as the country, would have more confidence. Dr. Howe is known to be an excellent Spanish scholar, and, accompanied by his wife Julia Ward Howe, has spent much time in Cuba and other West Indian Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—At the close of the Executive session to-day, the Vice-President laid before the Senate the following message, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed:

*To the Senate of the United States:*

In reply to the resolution of the Senate of Dec. 16, 1870, asking for information relative to the organization of disloyal persons in North Carolina, having in view the resistance of the United States laws, the denial of protection, and of the enjoyment of the rights and liberties secured under the United States, &c., I transmit herewith abstracts of reports and other papers on file in the War Department relative to outrages in North Carolina; and also, for the information of the Senate, those relative to outrages in other Southern States. The original reports and papers are too voluminous to be copied in season to be used by the present Congress, but are easily accessible for reference, and copies of of such papers can be furnished as the Senate may deem necessary.

*Executive Mansion*, Jan. 13, 1871.

U. S. GRANT.

The abstracts and reports extend in date from 1867 to 1870. On an examination of the records it appears that many of the papers in regard to outrages, murder, &c., committed in Southern States, were referred to Commanding Generals of the several Military Divisions and Departments where the occurrences took place, and that others were submitted to the Secretary of War from time to time, and were not returned; but the principal matter concerning these outrages is contained in documents which accompany the Message.

## CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan 18 1871.

SENATE.—Mr. Morton offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of five members, to which shall be referred documents and papers recently laid before the Senate in reference to the condition of the Southern States.

The committee shall have the power to employ a cleck and stonographer, and send for persons and papers, and administer oaths, investigate matters referred to in documents and papers aforesaid, and ascertain the truth or falsity of the crimes and outrages alleged to have been committed in the Southern States. A bitter debate is progressing, and will be continued to-morrow.

SENATE.—Mr. Casserly moved that the President's message and accompanying documents regarding Southern outrages, be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson moved their reference to a select committee.

An angry debate on the question of reference is progressing.

HOUSE.—The amendment to increase to $200,000 from $14,000, for the Bureau of Education, passed.

The amendment increasing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges was adopted, and the bill passed.

A bill was introduced for the admission of Utah into the Union.

The House then went into committee on postal appropriations.

The Brooks special committee report was adopted. It is as follows:

*Resolved*, That it is the judgment of the House, that by reason of the refusal of Hugh Hastings, to testify before the Select Committee to the truth of the accusations, Hon. James Brooks is fully exonerated from the charges made by the said Hastings, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The *Tribune* says: "The Senate yesterday devoted nearly the whole session to a discussion of Southern outrages, and some remarkable statements, not wholly new, yet startling in their disclosures, were made by Southern Senators. The propriety of making this investigation seems unquestioned, but there is great danger that it may lead to some new measure of reconstruction, of which we have had quite enough to demoralize the most sober and staid society in the country.

"We can not but believe that the source of half the trouble in the South is the mistaken legislation which has given privileges to one class denied to others, and thus arrayed one party in violent hostility against another. We trust the investigation of the outrages will convince Congress of the folly of continuing political distinctions provocative of bitter and relentless hostility."

## THE COLORED LABOR CONVENTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In the Colored Labor Convention this morning a spirited debate ensued on the presentation, by Mr. Belcher of Georgia, of a resolution prepared by Prof. John M. Langston, denouncing the Cincinnati Labor Congress, repudiating their platform as leaning to the Democracy, and pledging support to the Republican party. This was evidently aimed at Mr. Myers, who represeted the Colored Union. Messrs. Myers, Downing, and others, declared that the delegates were not censurable, and it was charged on Langston that personal reasons animated him in his course. The resolutions were adopted. Langston made a strong speech against the Cincinnati platform. A report from the Homestead Committee, made by Lewis H. Douglas, was adopted. A letter of thanks to Senator Sumner was also adopted. A letter from the Hon. J. M. Morrill, congratulating the Convention on the position it had assumed with regard to the relations of capital and labor was read. Mr. Morrill earnestly recommended co-operation. A vote of thanks was tendered him. After acting on some routine business, the Convention adjourned to meet in Columbia, S. C., subject to call of the National Labor Bureau.

## Notice To Delinquent Tax-Payers.

☞ All delinquent tax-payers for the years 1860 to 1869 inclusive, are hereby notified to come forward and settle immediately at my office the same, in order to avoid further cost.

Parties desiring to ascertain the amount of their taxes, are requested to call at my office where all informations will be promptly given.

C. S. SAUVINET:
Civil Sheriff, Parish Orleans.
Jan. 15th, 1 mo.

*Lower Coast—Twice a Week.*

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—:o:—

☞ Bonnets, Regalias, Flags and Rosettes' Society work done to order.

*Continued from First Page.*

and answered "No."

Question by accused: "Will you state what conversation you had with Cadet Anderson with respect to this case?"

Objected to, and objection overruled.

Answer. "Well, it was of such an ordinary nature that I do not remember it."

By accused—"Will you state the conversation held with Cadet Mumford?"

"I do not remember."

Cadet Wm. G. Birney of the Third Class was the next witness.

Question by Judge Advocate—"Did you, in December last, have any conversation with Cadet Anderson with reference to the accused?"

"No; I had no conversation; that is, if you mean that Cadet Anderson spoke to me, at the guard-mounting when the men were at 'place rest.' I noticed Cadet Smith looking around, and staring at Mr. Anderson; I then saw the latter turn toward him; I could not hear what he said but I saw that he was speaking; then I spoke to Cadet Anderson that he should not compromise his dignity; that was all I said."

"I saw him looking at him."

"What attracted your attention so that you looked toward Cadet Anderson?"

"From the way in which Cadet Smith stared at Anderson."

"What did you mean by saying, 'Don't compromise your dignity?'"

"I don't know that I can explain the words further than they explain themselves."

"Did you ever speak to Cadet Bailey as to the affect of your testimony in this case?"

"No Sir."

"Have you ever had any conversation with Cadet Bailey, in respect to the testimony you would give in this case? If so, please state it?"

"Yes, I have; the substance of it was that I said Cadet Smith had lied."

At this point, Cadet Smith asked to have the Court adjourned so that he might attend examination. Application denied.

The accused then proceeded with cross examination, as follows:

"Were you so confidant of the circumstances which transpired, and of which you were not an eye-witness, as to conscientiously call Cadet Smith a liar?"

"I never spoke about anything that I was not an eye-witness of."

"Of what did you speak?"

"Entirely of what Cadet Smith said I said."

Have you ever had any conversation with Cadet Anderson in respect to what you would testify in this case?"

"Yes; I stated that I would be able to swear that I did not make the remark that Cadet Smith accused me of making."

"Have you ever had any conversation with Cadet Mumford as to what you would testify in the case?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever speak to Cadet Baily as to what you thought would be the result of this trial?"

"No; I only said I thought so-and-so might be."

"Have you ever expressed any desire as to the result of this trial?" Objected to as irrelevant. Accused explained that he wished to find out whether the witnesses had prearranged their course of evidence. Objection overruled.

(Explanation.)—"That is what you hoped the result would be?"

"Yes."

"Will you state what caused that desire—to whom you expressed it, and what caused you to express it?"

"I cant' remember the exact words; it was to the effect that I hoped they would find Cadet Smith away, for proving to be a liar"

"To whom did you express this?"

"I can't recollect any one in particular."

"What caused you to express it?"

"For one reason; I believed him to be a liar."

"In your cross-examination, you have said that you would swear that you did not make a remark you were charged with making; what was that?"

"That I said he is speaking to Mr. Anderson; if he spoke to me I would knock him down, or something very similar to that."

A member of the Court—"My understanding is that remark is what Cadet Smith charge to Cadet Berney, and for which Cadet Berney says that Cadet Smith is aliar."

"What remark did you make, if any, with reference to knocking Cadet Smith down?"

"I did not make any."

"When did that conversation take place with Cadet Anderson in which you told him that Cadet Smith had lied?"

Pending the answer to this question at 3 P. M. the Court adjourned.

THE "BANISHED CADETS."

Cross-examined by accused: "How did you know that Cadet Smith was gazing at Cadet Anderson?"

Cadets Baird, Barnes, and Fleckinger have all returned to the Academy, and have tendered their resignations. The members of the First Class who expelled them by mob violence have not yet been held to account, although, now that the secret is out, they do not pretend to deny their share in the transaction. Between the Smith case and the expulsion affair the officers of the Academy find their hands full of business.

The First Class men are understood to be somewhat nervous on account of the ominous silence of the authorities. The Fourth or lowest class have taken the pledge, since the affair of Barnes, and Fleckinger, and all the Classes of the Academy are now bound, upon honor, to abstain from intoxicating liquors.

*N. Y. Tribune.*

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J. H. WINGFIELD.
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CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

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**Monday, November 21, 1870,**

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Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

**Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.**

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Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

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BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

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Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

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Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northen Mail.

**Time to New York, 70 Hours.**

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.
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Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
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E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
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*MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF MACHINERY.*

*It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.*

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By order of the President.

J. W. ROXBOROUGH,
Thursday Morning, Secretary.
jan 19. 2t

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*Greenville, Miss.*

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO

**Incorporated August 17, 1868.**

CHARLES T. HOWARD ........ PRESIDENT

**SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,**

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

*CLASS R,*

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON
Saturday, December 31, 1870,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| prize of $50,000 | is.................. | $50,000 |
| prize of 30,000 | is.................. | 30,000 |
| prize of 20,000 | is.................. | 20,000 |
| prize of 10,000 | is.................. | 10,000 |
| prize of 9,000 | is.................. | 9,000 |
| prize of 8,000 | is.................. | 8,000 |
| prize of 7,000 | is.................. | 7,000 |
| prize of 6,000 | is.................. | 6,000 |
| prize of 5,000 | is.................. | 5,000 |
| prize of 4,000 | is.................. | 4,000 |
| prize of 3,000 | is.................. | 3,000 |
| prize of 2,000 | is.................. | 2,000 |
| prize of 1,000 | | |
| prize of 1,000 | | |
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| prizv of 1.000 | | |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
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| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | are | $25,000 |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
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| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 1 prize of 1,000 | | |
| 50 prizes of 500 | are | 25,000 |
| 317 prizes of 500 | are | 63,450 |
| 440 prizes amounting to | | $280,450 |

Whole tickets $20 shares in proportion.
Prizes payable in full without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to.

CHS. T. HOWARDs
Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter,

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The Mitchell & Rammelsberg Furniture Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

**FURNITURE,**

Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c.,

103 and 105 Camp Street, corner Poydras,
Moresque Building,
*New Orleans.*

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P. B. S. PINCHBACK, *New Orleans, La.* C. C. ANTOINE, *Shreveport La*

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

**114 Carondelet St.,**

NEW ORLEANS.

*Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.*

*Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.*

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*GEORGE HITE:*

***Lock-Smith & Bell-Hanger,***

IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP,

**Iron Safes repaired,**

206, COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

—o—

☞ Presses repaired, Bells and Gongs for Houses, Ships and Steamboats Fitted up.

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**Mrs. G. E. Craig,**

Fashionable Milliner,

283 Poydras street,

—:o:—

☞Bonnets, Regalias, Flags and Rosettes Society work done to order.

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ALBERT EYRICH,

**Bookseller and Stationer,**

130 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, La.

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**Lloyd G. Wheeler.**

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW.

ROOM 15. 69 MONROE ST., CHICAGO

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**BUSSEY & CO.,**

JONES, McDOWELL & Co., Little Rock Ark.
BUSSEY & Co., St. Louis Missouri

**COTTON FACTORS**

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION

**MERCHANTS,**

48........CARONDELET ST........48

Refers to Canal Bank, Bank of New Orleans Louisiana: State Savings' Association, Bartholobw, Lewis & Co., St. Louis, Missoufi.